## THREE DAYS LATER FROM HAVANA.

the Know Nothing Question—Charter of the Spanish Bank in Havana. The steamship Black Warrior, Capt. J. D. Bullock, ar-

rived jesteriay morning 'rom New Orleans and Havans, with dates from the latter place to the 28th ult. The B W. reports nothing of particular importance from Havana. The state of siege and blockade had been

from Havana. The state of siege and blockade had been raised, and business was improving.

The U.S. steamship Fulton was in port. The U.S. steamship Sau Jacinto, Capt. Stribling, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore McCauley, was at Matanzas. The U.S. sloop Jamestown, Commodore Ccabbe, was at Key West. The U.S. steamship Princeton and sloop-

of-war Cyane were cruising off San Automo. The English men-of-war Termagant, Euridyce, Media and Scorpion were at Havana.

We are indebted to the Purser of the Black Warrior for files of Havana papers and other attentions.

We have received our usual files of Havana papers up to the 17th of May. We do not find in them any news of

In an article which the Diario de la Marina of the 26th devotes to the discussion of the question of Know. Nothingism, we find these sensible observations:—"The Know Nothings of New England and of the North west and West stand at present too far compromised by their abolitionist doctrines and measures to draw back; and the party must either be dissolved or else be broken up into factions-in either event losing its form dable power. We shall have Know Nothings of the South and Know Nothings of the North, as bitherto we have had whigs, democrata, and even Presbyterians and Methodists of the North and of the South And it is supposed that the great majority of asturalized citizens, particularly the Germans, whose inclination to free soil doctrines is undoubted, will embrace and defend those principles with greater ardor if they should become convinced that their enemies, the Know Nothings, lean toward the contrary side. In such a hypothesis the advantage to the South, from some personal fittle intrigues in New York, would be more than neutralized by the reinforcement given to the phalanx of its adversaries. Everything therefore todicates that the question of the day, that which rules everything, and that which indisputably is going to lord it in the domain of politics, is the old contest between the South and the North. Let use now what the Southern section thinks and says before the perspective here traced, and the exactitude of which few or none will dispute."

The efficiel paper, the Gaceta, publishes a royal order from the home government, dated 6th February last, approving of certain bases for the establishment in Havana of a bank of emission and discount, to be called the Sparish Bank of Havana. The capital is to nonsist of \$3,000.000, divided into 5,000 shares of \$500 each, and the charter is to continue for 25 years.

## OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, May 28, 1855.

The Correspondents of the New York Papers—Their Statements—Naval Intelligence, &c.

You will please permit me a few words for the advise ment of a naval sprig, who has been so much at sea and so actively employed in the service of his country that he has not quite kept up his reading of facts. Being at the Dominica, I chanced by a table thronged with but'ons, and while sipping my granizado lemonade I could but listen to the adjacent wisdom which was not under blockade, but making good a slege upon suadry things omnipotent as punch. One remarks:—"It is certainly very pleasant here. How much belied these Spaniands are by those villanous letter writers." "Yes," responds whiskers, face growing more ruddy while the whole whiskersado blushed intensely, "yes, they have been the whole cause of the misunderstanding between the United States and Spain, which is giving as all so much trouble;" and another, more delicate, of smaller texture, looking quite medical withal, continued, "They have invented a thousand stories, which we find untrue as soon as we get upon the ground to examine for ourselves." Down went the liquid, more than I thought the case could hold, but he was only

taking breath. "My prescription would be for the Concha garole to them all." Such are the conversational facts of this party, and it is all very well, with a grain of allowance for the sake of my throat, which is quite sensitive to the love em-brace they would commend. As they all read the HERALD, I beg to assure them—with reference to the files at the State Department at Washington to verify my words—that it was not the letter writers from Hiwan we contrided the American salor at the teges of
the office of the Captain of the port some years shoet
it was a Spatiah soliter, and the government of the
United Pates was humburged to believe that pusishmot equal to the enormity of the corresponders at Payal
clameser, wavel the calput from the award, with salesquant promotion. It was not the corresponders who
metarious transaction, and sided the indefatigable Canand General Campbell in foreiting out the fact here,
cocate Buth, steward of the bark Chille Brackl
for no offices, in the royal prison, but they
altered the words of the bark Chille Brackl
for no offices, in the royal prison, but they
altered the words of the bark Chille Brackl
for no offices, in the royal prison, but they
altered the words of the bark Chille Brackl
for no offices, in the royal prison, but they
altered the words of the bark Chille Brackl
for no offices, in the royal prison, but they
altered the words of the bark Chille Brackl
for no offices, in the royal prison, but they
altered the words of the bark Chille Brackl
for no offices, in the royal prison, but they
altered the words of the bark Chille Brackl
for no offices, in the royal prison, but they
altered the words of the present and
the sale of the bark Chille Brackl
for no offices, in the royal prison, but they
altered the words of the terminal service in procurage
his release. They did not take the bark Georgian and
the prisons, brought beet to be iried for their Brack
Hallow, but the sale and the sale of the correspondence
of their duties to their country. A free people have the
right to know all the facts bearing upon their rooting
of their duties to their country. A free people have the
right to know all the facts bearing upon their rooting
of their duties to their country. A free people have the
right to know all the facts bearing upon their rooting
of their duties to their country. A free people have the
right of the propose of the country of the country of the cou my words - that it was not the letter writers from Hathe office of the Captain of the port some years since it was a Spanish soldier, and the government of the

two weeks.

The United States war steamer Fulton, Mitchell, re-

MARKET CIRCULAR.

HAVANA, May 26, 1855.

A moderate amount of business has been done since the lith instant, date of our last report.

Sucars were in brisk demand in the earlier part of the past fortnight, subsequently the market has been more quiet, owing to advices received of an augmentation of duty in Great Britain. During the present week transations have been limited at former prices, which are firmly sustained by holders. The business in muscovadoes has been quite unimportant, for want of stock; we quote 5% to 6 rls., inferior to prime.

The stock on hand is estimated to be now about 180,000 boxes against 200,000 in 1854, 180,000 in 1853 and 150,000 in 1852, ame periods.

Our quotations are as follows:—Whites, common to floretes, 8 to 9½ rls.—Ms. 7½d. to 28s. 2½d.; yellows, common to floretes, 6½ to 8 rls.—20s. 4½d. to 24s. 7½d.; 2rowns, No. 11 to 12, 5½ to 6 rls.—18s. 74 to 19s. 9½d.; 2rowns, No. 11 to 12, 5½ to 6 fls.—18s. 74 to 19s. 9½d.; 2rowns, No. 11 to 12, 5½ to 6 fls.—18s. 74 to 19s. 9½d.; 2rowns, No. 11 to 12, 5½ to 6 fls.—18s. 74 to 19s. 9½d.; 2rowns, No. 18 to 10, 5 to 5½ rls.—17s. 4½d to 17s. 11½d. Stenling per cwt. free on board at 9 per cent premium exchange.

Mollasses—The favorable advices received from the United States soon after the issue of our last number caused a brits demand and the whole stock of clayed of

outports, and some dealers ask 4 rls. keg. Muscovado is selling at 3% to 4% rls. keg.

Honey remains as last stated at 2% to 3 per gallon. Exported since 1st January 1,505 tierces, principally to Hamburg, Bremes abundy 1,505 tierces, principally to Hamburg, Bremes abundy 1,505 tierces, principally to Hamburg, Bremes and 485 other parts; in all 9,005 papes.

SEGARS have undergous no change in value. Exported since let January 6,114 pipes to Spain, 1,422 Great Britain, 773 France and 685 other parts; in all 9,005 miles.

SEGARS have undergous no change in value. Exported during the fortaight: 5,677 mile to Francs, 2,016 Great Britain, 1,733 United States, and 1481 to other parts; in all 10,090 mile.

Tonacco is without change in price, or any transactions worth reporting. Exported during the fortaight: 34,542 penunds to the United States, and 2,7,115 other parts; in all 61,637 pounds.

Exchanges — The bill market has been dull, until yesterdey and cidy, when large amounts of paper on the United States were bought at advanced rates. We quote London 9 to 3% per ct. prem. Paris 3 to 3% per ct. disct. New Orleans short, 2 per ct. disct. Involva.—We have again to report a very smil business for the past fortnight. Jerked beef has retailed from reasels at 13% to 15 ris. arrobe; two cargoes only remain affoat unsold. Dalla, 3,500 qtls., and Martin, 4,500 qtls. The whole stock adont in first and second binds amounts to 30,000 qtls. Rice (Carolina)—55 carks from store sold at 15½ risla arrobe, 52 at 15½, 55 at 15½, 50 at 15½, and 22 and 23 at 16 risls; stock in store, 2,700 casks. Fish—The cargo per Mina, from Norway, mentioned in our last issue, has been stored; 556 casks Rig. lah cod, from Baltimore, seld at retail at 83% qtls., and 294 casks and 81 bores cod, per French ship I. Langlois, at 31, being damaged. Lard retails from store at 316 qtl. in barrels, and \$10 composition at \$20. Tallow—14 barrels New Orleans at \$144 qtl., and 20 at \$14, 01 lbs.

Figure — The boards—50, Colo feet Sasternelly quil. Pitch press of th

A large number of ladies and gentlemen, including D. D. Conover, President of the Board of Councilmen, several members of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, and many of the leading medical men of the city, assembled in the parlor of the Woman's Hospital,

No. 83 Madison avenue, yesterday morning, to witness the formal opening of the institution.

The ceremonies commenced at 11 o'clock, Dr. John W. Francis, President of the Medical Board of the Institution, taking the chair at the request of the meeting. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr.

Dr. FRANCIS made a brief address, explanatory of the purposes of the association, which he stated to be the purposes of the association, which he stated to be the securing for a class of very difficult and hitherto incurable surgical cases the necessary means to insure complete restoration. The discases treated in this institution are those wholly peculiar to women, such as vesico vaginal fistula, ovariand aropsy, &c. The present building, having been leased for a term of three years by the association, composed entirely of ladies, for the sum of \$1,000 per annum, will accommodate about forty patients. There are about twenty already in the wards, some of whom have been operated on and are rapidly going forward to a cure nucles the admirable treatment of Dr. J. Marion Sims, the attending surgeon, to whose indefatigable real and enthusiastic devotion woman owes this first and successful attempt to establish a hospital specially devoted to her benefit, under all the forms of disease to which she is liable. Dr. Francis continued his remarks in the same vein, illustrating the beneficent character of the present enterprise, and demonstrating the necessity for such an institution in a city so wast as New York.

Dr. Horace Green, President of the New York Medical

three years previous to the completion of his discoveries, during which time he operated more than forty times unsuccessfully, and in one case twenty-one times, while, with the methods resulting from these many and trying experiments, this latter case now could be cured in two weeks.

Dr. Sins next took the floor, deprecating the many compliments that had been paid him by all the preceding speakers, and sald:—It is to the moral power of woman, to her heroism, her extraordinary endurance of unhearder sufferings, and to her devotion to the highest interests of humanity and her sex, the Woman's Hospital owes its existence. This institution is the creation of no man—of no set of men—to woman alone is it due. To her sagacity, to her ardent sympathies, and her encouraging smile, do I owe all the success that I can claim. Without her aid, we should not have assembled here to day, to commemorate the opening of this institution—to me the pleasantest event occurring during my professional career in New York. When I see such men as my venerable friends Francis, Delafield, Mott. Stevens, Green, Gilman, Ramsay, Dixon, Gardner, Foster, and others, around me, with encouraging word and smile, I have no language to express the profound emotions that animate me. I feel an assurance that the sentiments I expressed before the assembled medical profession of New York on the stormy evening of the 18th May, 1854, at Stuyvesant Institute, a little more than one year ago, relative to the importance of establishing a great Woman's Hospital in this city, "specially for the treatment of diseases speculiar to women," were as good seed cast upon fallow ground, and that it has sprung up and increased more than a hundred fold. To the ladies of the association, many of whom are before me, in my say that to woman between the work are so well known in this city. Her hand, her head and her heart, have been united in spritt have no doubt, and will rejoice most heartly in the complete success that has attended her noble efforts to establish this in

Music and the Drama. opena troubles in California.

The San Francisco Chronicle of the 5th May, publishes column or more of correspondence between Mrs. C. N. tre, and Mme. Barili Thorn, prima donna assoluta, of the Italian Opera, San Francisco. It seems that the great difficulty in the above matter was a chronic one lack of junds-and that, on the occasion of the first night of "I Lombardi," there was trouble among the artists, and the curtain did not rice until an hour after the time anneunced. On the T hursday following, there was no

annuaged. On the Findings, there was performance. There were a great many appeals made to the public on both sides, hence the correspondence.

The first letter is one from Mr. Placel, who arranged the scores for the orchestra. He could not get his pay, (\$120,) and so he refused to give up the score. This pistol shot is like the tapping of the conductor's

baton, and is followed by the subjoined grand crash from the whole orchestra :--

THE PRIMA DONNA BY AL., TO THE PUBLIC. In my name and those of the artists who here lend me the support of their signatures, I have to solicit of your indulgence the insertion of the following lines in your indulgence the insertion of the folio ring lines in your journal. They are called forth by the acrimonio as attacks recently made upon us by two of your contemporaties—one a morning, and the other an evening paper. I undertake to reply to them with great reductance, feeling it is not the part of a woman who respects her sex, to addict herself ether to speech making or public controversy of any description. Whee, however, it is sought to build up the credit of the Metropolitan theatre at my expense, and that of the artists who compose the opera troupe, there remains but the other alternative—of appealing to a public from which we have, one and all, experienced unvarying generosity and courteey, against the misrepresentations which seek to deprive us of its counteanne and favor. The statement of the Eccaing Journal, that the Italian Opera Company had cost Mrs. Sinclair all that she had gained by the engagement of Mr and Mrs. Barney Willisms, is incorrect. Since the departure of those artists the Italians have performed only three at the Metropolitan, and on those occasions, to whom, if not the management, accrued the profit? Certainly not to us, for we have not yet received the salaries earned by us on the nights in quession. Was it Mr. Lanzoni, the Italian Opera troupe, or the management of the theater who was the real beneficiary on the occasion of Mr. Lanzoni's benefit? The house was crowded, after having been opened every night for the previous two or three weeks, to a score or two of persons. Nevertoless, the only benefit derivad by the artist was the privilege of paying about two hundred dollars for rent, although then, and stul, indebted to Mr. Lanzoni for arrearages of salary long owed.

The Italian Opera company cannot live upon promises.

then, and stial, indepted to Mr. Lanzoni for arrearages of salary long owed.

The Italian Opera company cannot live upon promises. Very little is to be obtained in the San Francisco, or any other market, with such a currency. They cannot be expected to sing for pastime, nor solely and exclusively for the profit and benoof of a management. The editor of the Evening Journal does not consider our necessities, or if he does, it may be that he generously proposes to defray all our expenses in the absence of remuneration for our services from his friends, of the Metropolitan.

defray all our expenses in the absence of remuneration for our expenses in the absence of remuneration for our services from his friends, of the Metropolitan.

When a re-engagement of the Opera company was made, after abandoning the project of subscription, (the moral success of which was complete, although its practicable realization presented difficulties,) we agreed with Mrs. Sinclair for three representations of "I Lombarol," the price for each being settled, and the management engaging to pay the artists before the rising of the curtain. This agreement was never tubfilled. Of seven bundred dollars promised me for my beneit, I received three hundred, (my costume costing me two hundred and ten); Mr. Scola received nothing; and to the other artists was paid a moiety, or less, of the amounts promised them. This is the explanation of the delay which occurred before the commencement of the performance on the eight of the first representation of "I Lombardi." As regards the second, although the prices agreed upon were considerably lower, no payments whatever were made. My bealth will not permit me to undergo the fatigue of study, rehearsal, and a long and arduous performance gratuitously. This much for my own part. As for the other artists, it is untrue, although streamously insisted upon, that any of them were so extremely good natured as to proffer their services fres Mesers. Scola and Lanzoni never entertained the idea of singing without salary, or of separating themselves from me in any manner. Mesers Laglaise and Roncoveri, the greater part of the opera and chorus, also refused to perform, and Mr. Planel declined to furnish the music of the Opera, for the instrumentation of which he is yet unpaid. These were not the only demands which turned up on the occasion. The figurantes who have received no pay for a long time, had not even come to the theatre.

which he is yet unpaid. These were not the only demands which turned up on the occasion. The figurantes who have received no pay for a long time, had not even come to the theatre.

One chief reason with us, Messra. Editors, for occasionally requiring the price of our labors is, that we make it a point to pay our cebts.

We may submit for a long time to be duped and injured in our material interests, but never, for a moment, shall we quietly allow ourselves to be assailed in our bonor and good same. The wires by which the very high comedy of the Metropolitan is set in motion are not long enough for that.

Before terminating this communication, let me add that, so far from diargarding the difficulties with which the management of the Metropolitan has occasionally had to covtend, the artists bare from time to time made concessions by which they have seriously injured them selves for the benefit of others.

It is much to my regret, as I have before said, that these disputes are referred to the public; but for that neither myself nor the other artists are responsible. As it has been done, I shall only observe that if the documents are required to corroborate the above, they can be reast for its hindness on this and other constitute vor

te produced. I hope that will be unnecessary.

I remain, with the assurance of my obligations to the press for its kindness on this and other occasions, your obedient servant.

Carlo Scola, Alessandro Lanzoni, Laglaise, Qoncovieri, Madame Becherini, Planel, Moos. Becherini, Haber, Gaetano Comassi, Carcano, O. Leo, Leo Bohm, H. Newman, H. Leiber, Rollina, Tamplioi.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO, May 6, 1855.

This piquant and cutting letter—the point of which is, that the prima donna's health was not good enough to allow her to sing gratuitously—was immediately replied to in the Alta California, by Mrs Sinciair, thus :— MRS. SINCLAIR DEMOLISHES THE PRIMA DONNA.

to in the Alta California, by Mrs Sinciair, thus:

MRS. SINCLAIR DEMOLISHES THE PRIMA DONNA.

Editors Atlas:

I beg to enclose you the returns of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan theatre of the receipts, expenses and losses attending the production of Italian Opera, and I will, as briefly as possible, answer the card of Madame Thorn. With regard to the profits made during Mr. and Mrs. Williams' engagement, I would simply state that reference is made to their first engagement preceding the apprearance of the Italian Opera troupe, and that all the money there made was subsequently lost by the operatic performances. In addition to the expenses enumerated by the Treasurer, I must add \$332 for costumes furnished by ms for Madame Thorn's use, some of which she still retains. Likewise the nightly expense of a carriage to convey her to and from the theatre. No mention is made of the serious losses arising to the management from the frequent postponements occasioned by Madame Thorn's illness; likewise of Sig. Lannon's indisposition; on account of which "Don Giovanni" was put off after being announced.

Since the date to which the treasurer's account is made up, "Giovanni" has been given twice; for each representation Madame Thorn was paid one hundred dollars. On the oscasion of Signor Lannon's benefit, the charge of seven hundred dollars was not made for rest alone—the rest of the theatre being one hundred dollars per night—but for all the expenses of the theatre, including the orchestra, &c. Up to this time Mme. Thorn was paid in full, but I have never denied that some small arrears of salary are due to the other artists. The opera was repeated to a receipt of \$150. I have never requested the artists to sing gratuitously, nor for my profit; and it was very evident that they were afraid to run any such risk, when they declined trusting to a subscription, however "complete its moral success." I agreed to pay the strists a certain sum for the representation of "I Lombardi" on Tuerday, under the ingression that great effo

the thearre.

Praying you will pardon the inevitable length of this statement, I remain, most respectfully yours.

CATHARINE N. SINCLAIR. CATHARINE N. SINCLAIR.

By the Treasurer's statement it appears that Mrs. Sin clair has indulged her patrons in thirty-two opera nights since Nov. 14, at a loss of \$13,985. That Barill Thorn has received \$1,466; Scola, \$650; Lanzoni, \$310; total receipts of the last sixteen Opera nights, \$12,003; exful balance on the debtor's side of \$9,977. Mrs. Sinclair can say with the man in the play: "Sorrows never come In sipgle spies, but in battallone," for directly after the

above emuele she was a ed for \$8,000 unpaid rent for the

A Turin journal states that Rossini, the composer, at Nice. His health is excellen't, and the weight of his seventy two years has made ham lose nothing of his con-

rereational spirit.

The Royal Sardinian dramatic company was about to set out for Paris, where between the 21st May and 21st

June it was to give fourteen representations of Italian pieces at the Imperial Italian theatre.

The gross receipts taken at the Paris theatres for th year ending 31st March, 1855, figure up in the aggregat to about \$1,700,000. The Opera Comique stands first in to about \$1,700,000. The Opera Comique stands first in the list, it being set down for about \$226,000; and nex after it in point of rece pts stands the Grand Opera which is set down for \$182,000. For the whole nineteer theatres the average receipts would be nearly \$90,00 each. The amount of last year's receipts was \$2,270,000; so that there appears to have been a failing off this year to the amount of \$570,000, which is about equal to one fourth of the whole. These facts were made public at a recent meeting of the Dramstic Authors' Society, and it shows that, not withstanding this material diminution in the receipts of the theatres, the amount of the authors' dues has not sensibly decreased. In 1853-41 it amounted to 1.161,890 fr., and in 1854-55 it has only isllen off 116,060fr., having been for Paris \$26,489 fr. 68c.; for the Banheu, 17,660 fr. 92c., and in the departments and abroad, 204,745 fr. 92c. M. Langle mentions that Predmont now pays authors' dues; this year furinalone has paid 1,200 francs. A tariff has also been applied to Belgium According to the category of the pieces, Prussels pays 18 fr., 14 fr., 10 fr., 6 fr.; Gheet, Liège, and Antwerp, 14f., 10f., 8f., and 5f.; Mons, Tournay, Verviers Bruges, Namur, and other places, 9f., 8f., 6f. and 4f. Belgium has already paid 2,899f., and the amounts for the year are not yet closed. The authors' dues received in Paris pearly amount to 10 per cent on the tail receipts of the theatres. England and Spain, notwithstanding the treaties concluded, have not yet produced anything to the authors, in consequence of the chicanery which is practised towards them. The authors' fund now possesses a rente of 3,600f. M. Scribs, in his farewell address, defended the society against the observations of some critics who has represented its yous as being too heavy, and showed it was owing to that very yoke that admost incredible results had been obtained. He alluded to an old piece caled "15. Chatte Marvelluse," which was played five hundred times in two years, and although the list, it being set down for about \$226,000; and nex

they are replaced by MM. Halevy, Barriere, A. Maquet, M. Masson and M. Mithel.

THE LATE SIR HENRY R. BISHOF.

At the burial of at Finchley of this eminent musical composer, a number of musical gentlemen had assembled at the entrance to the chapet, and a full coor, under the superintendence of Mr. Hansford and his son, assisted. The music was Crott's burial service. The vocalists were dressed in surplices, and, as the procession passed from the chapet along the walks of the cemetery to the last resting-place of the departed, the execution of the music had a thrilling effect. The chief anxiety of Sir Henry Bishop, during his recent sufferings, was the forioun prospects of his two youngest confirmed; and it is, therefore, with feelings of confidence that the committee again appeal to public sympathy. On Friday evening part a grand benefit concert for these children will take place at Covent Gardea theatre. The committee acks owiedge the generous manner in which nearly the whole of the profession in London have profered their graunitous services, as well as the extreme kindness of Mr. Gye, in having granted the free use of the theaire. The concert will consist of solos, glees, quartettes, and concerted pieces, selected exclusively from Sir Henry Bishop's numerous compositions, which will be excepted by the following: Mr. Sims Reeves. Mr. Francis Mr. Benson, Mr. Lawier, Mr. H. Backkani, Mr. Howe, Mr. Augustus Braham, Mr. Hamilton Braham, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Weiss and Mr. Henry Poilips; Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mrs Endersohn, Miss Heywood, Miss Birch, Mi

merous and efficient orchestra, all of whom have volunteered their gratuitous services —London paper.

MADAY! «NNA THILLON TAKING LEAVE OF THE LONDON STAGES.

The London Times of May 17 says:—Madame Anna Thillen, being about to abandon the stage, Mr. Alkroft has made an engagement with her to take leave of the London public in a short series of performances. The first of these took place last night, in presence of a numerous audience. The opera was the "Crown Damenos." It was in the part of Catarina that Madame Thillon made her debut, 11 years ago, at the Princess's theatre, when Mr Maddox was director. Her access them mere remembered now, and her performance last night revived much of the pleasurs that used to be derived from her elever and piquant impersonation of the adventurous Queen of Portugal. She looked charming, acted with vivacity, and same prettily, sometimes, indeed—as in the caratina, with variations, where Don Henrique recognises among the guests of the Minister of Police his old protectress and flame, the Queen of the Comers—admirably. Madame Thillon was received with flattering applause, and recalled several times. Herentouroge, however, was anything but satisfactory, and almost every one, except herself, was imperfect. The orchestra was directed by M. Thillon. The National Abthm followed the opera, and the performances terminated with a ballet divertissement, called "Les Trois Nymphes."

Signor Mario appeared at Covent Garden on the 17th

Sheppard," with Mrs. Cooke as Jack, will also be played.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The last time that O'Keefe's
comecy of "Wild Oats" will be produced, will be on
Monday evening, when all of Wallack's excellent company will appear in the respective characters. The
amusements will close with the farce of the "New Footman," Mr. Vincent as Bobby Breakwindow. On Tuesday evening Mr. Lester takes his benefit, being the last
night of the season.

Lafarok's Metropolitan.—This establishment will
close, according to announcement, on Saturday evening

Lefaron's Metropouran.—This establishment will close, according to announcement, on Saturday evening next. Shakspeare's tragedy of "King Henry IV." will be played on Monday evening, Mr. Hackett in his unrivalled character of Falstaif. The farce of "King trailed character of Falstaif. The farce of "King of Cure" will close the entertanments of the evening. All of Hackett's fire comedians appear.

Amenican Mussum.—The amusing piece called "My Wife's Disry," and the new comic piece called "From Village to Court," are selected for to morrow afternoon, and in the evening the attractive drama of the 'Lonely Man of the Ocean."

Man of the Ocean."

Wood's Mixstrack.—A variety of negro melodies, badjo, violin and flute solos, the "Wandering Minstrel," and other amusing features, to-morrow evening. and other amusing features, to-morrow evening.

BUCKLEY'S SKRENADERS—This company deserve well from the people of New York. They have given, at great expense, a variety of operas, with new and beautiful scenery, and their singing is generally admired. The "I'wo Pompeys" to-merrow evening.

PERLAM'S MINSTERIS.—The benefit of Mr. Jones comes off to-morrow evening, when a programme of molecules, followed by the laughable burleque Baby Show, will be given.

Board of Fire Commissioners

The Board of Fire Commissioners met last evening, all of the members being present. The first case that came up was that of Hose company No. 14, against Engine Co. No. 15. Mr. Gannon, the foreman of the latter compa ny, appeared in its behalf ; he was not with the company at the time complained of—the fire or alarm of fire was at avenue C and Third street; the complaint was for running on the sidewalk—returning from the fire witness was with the firemen, and never recollected to have had a disturbance with the complaining company, but heard something about the matter. Mr. Haskell, of Clinton street, also complained of the same company; witness does not remember breaking his or any one else's stoop down in January last—nor does he remember being on the walk with the engine, which is one that could not be properly run thereon, but during the winter did on one occasion run the engine on a sidewalk when it was damaged.

be properly run thereon, but during the winter did on one occasion run the engine on a sidewalk when it was damaged.

Thomas Fleming deposed that the jumper of No. 14 run into the rope of Engine Co. No. 15, and knocked some of her men down; the former company were running on the sidewalk, and it appeared to be accidental, as it was in the turning—the fire was just above Wall and Pearl streets.

Mr. Edward Knight, a member of three years' standing, was out on the occasion of the disturbance with Hose Company No. 14; that company on the sidewalk at the time, and in turning the corner of the street she ran into the company complained of, and knocked several men down.

Mr. Shannon, secretary of the company, was brought up, but deposed that he knew nothing of the matter under investigation.

The expulsion of Anthony Lebre from Hook and Ladder Company No. 14 was then called up. The foreman deposed that defendant had been a member tor a long time, and for three years had been a good member, but neglected his duty for about one year before his expulsion, while he was in health; but he excused himself because of his wife's sickness. He did not believe the company would agree to his being returned as resigned at the time when he refused to do duty.

Mr. Mills then came up to testify as to the expulsion of William Long, T. S. Boyd, Thomas Franklin and John Manginn from Hose Company No. 13, as members in arrears and neglecting duty. He spoke generally well of the parties up to within a short time of the returns.

Horrible Tragedy in Leonard Street.

SUICIDE OF A DISAPPOINTED LOVER. Last evening, about seven o'clock, a most distressing case of suicide occurred in the house of Cinderella Marshall, No. 54 Leonard street. At this hour, Thomas Bailey Russum, formerly of San Francisco, blew his brains out with a pistel—the cause, refusal of a girl in this house to marry him. As far as we have been able

On the above evening, the deceased visited Mes Mar-On the above evening, the deceased visited Mrs Mar-shall's for the purpose of speing this girl, with whom he had fallen desperately in love. He cutreated her to leave the life she was following, and join her hand with his in marriage, but she firmly refused, for reasons best known to herself. The love-stricken man then became much excited, and threatened, if she did not instantly brains out, of the same time drawing a pistel from his

The threats of suicide so alarmed the lady of the house that she sent across the street, to the Fifth ward staaway. Captair Carpenter, who was in the station house at the time, instantly accompanied the messenger, and on going up stairs saw the deceased standing in the middle of the room, where the young woman was hold-ing converse with him, with a pistol in his hand. Capt. Carpenter immediately approached him, and in a conciliatory tone remarked, "Give me the pistel and come along with me to the station house, where we will settle this matter after having talked it over." Russum quietly handed him the weapon, and in a resigned manner proceeded to follow Captain Carpenter down stairs.

Not thinking for a moment that the wretched man had another pistol in his possession, Captain Carpenter went down stairs first, while Russurn followed close behind him, apparently satisfied to go to the station house. However, at the bottom of the stairway, and when about two or three steps from the hall landing, Russum suddenly pulled out a second pistol, and placing the muzzle of the weapon close up to his ear, discharged the contents of the same into his brain. The scene that followed may be better imagined than des-cribed. The unfortunate man, all covered with blood, instantly fell headlong to the floor, and there for a few moments lay convulsed in death. 'Aid was instantly procured from the station house, and the body was conveyed to that building, where the suiside l'ugered for ten minutes, gasping in the agonies of death, and then became a lifeless corpse.

The deceased never spoke a word after receiving the

mortal wound. The ball entering the skull just beside the ear on the left side of the head, passed outward and

This horrible tragedy is tinged with romance: The suicide occupied a high position in the city of San Francisco, where he formerly held the office of Register. There be left a wife and two children, and came on to New York with ample means to defray his expenses here during his stay, which was meant to have been short. While in New York he boarded at the Carlton Houselived rather extravagantiy, and by some mischance was brought in contact with a girl boarding at Conderella Marshall's, of very captivating and pleasing manners. With her he became deeply enamored, and so deep was his love for her that he offered her his hand in marriage. His offer was refused, for what reasons we could not learn; a deep melancholy seized upon the rejected woer, and he determined on committing suicide, and thus end all his troubles. To this end he, on the 21st of April last, purchased a vial of laudanum, and proceeded to the residence of the captivating woman, and there told her his intentions if she would not agree ments in favor of marriage were scouted at, which had such an effect upon his mind that he instantly, in presence of his "evil star," swallowed the entire contents of the bottle. Medical aid was procured, and Russam was conveyed in an insensible condition to the Carlton House. Here, after lingering between life and death for poison, but seemed quite disappointed at the result of the attempt at suicice, and even on his sick bed declared that as soon as an opportunity would offer he would commit self-destruction.

His friends reasoned with him on his foolish course of conduct, but he was deaf to all their entreaties, and would listen to no alteroative save death or marriage

with the woman he loved.

As a determination to commit suicide was evinced, his friends and medical attendants thought the most proper course to pursue would be to send the infatuated man to the lunatic asylum on Blackwell's Island. Thither apcordingly, on a commitment issued by Justice Connolly. Russum was conveyed, about a month ago, and here he was treated after the manner of all those affected with disease of the mind. How he got from the lunation minated with a build disease of the maner of all those affected with Nymphes."

Signor Mario appeared at Covent Garden on the 17th of May, and sung Arturo, in the Puritani, to Bosio's Elvira. Mms. Grisi was announced to appear during the same week as Leoners in the "Favorita." The Times thinks that "however the Russian climate may have influenced Signor Mario, his performance last night gave reason to conclude that an American winter is augusting but prejudicial to his voice, which was in perfect creer from beginning to end, always at the singer's command, and as rich in fulness and variety of tone as we can remember it."

Bowery Theatre.—A ballet company of French and Spanish dancers have been engaged by Mr. Waldron, and will appear to morrow evening in a grand divertissement. The crama of the "Last Man," with Mr. 10ansion as Geoffry Pele, and the popular drama of "Jack Sheppard," with Mrs. Cooke as Jack, will also be played.

Wallack's Theatre.—The last time that O'Keefe's that was then enacted, close this fearful drama.

that was then enacted, close this fearful drama. The deceased was a man about 40 years of age, and was more than ordinarily handsome; was about six feet high, of dark complexion, and had black hair and moustache. He is, we understand, a pative of Baltimore, but for many years past had been a citizen of San Francisco, where, holding the office of Register, he commanded a great deal of respect, and won for himself many friends and admirers. His untimely end will, no doubt, be sin cerely regretted by his friends, and be a hard blow to his will hold an inquest upon the body of the deceased to

Mayer's Office, CHARGE OF PALSE PRETENCES.

From information received yesterday at the Mayor's office, it appears that an extensive swindle has been in operation for the last few days, by which a considerable number of incautions persons have been defrauded of different sums of money, (the amount of which has not advertisements in, and as subscription for, a new Direc-tory, to be published by the firm of A. Adams & Co., of 413 Broadway, and called "The New York City, Brooklyn. Williamsburg, Jersey City and Hoboken Directory." The swindle was, as we are given to understand, first detect-

ed by an employé of Trow's Directory, who, in one of his canvassing rounds, came across the following blank receipt:—

160 Broanway, June 1, 1835. 169 BROADWAY, June 1, 1855.

Buperior Court—General Term.

Before Chief Justice Oakley and Judges Campbell, Bosworth, Slosson and Hoffman.

June 2.—George W. Niles vs. Samuel A. Suydam.—Order of special term affirmed.

Hiram A. Briggs vs. James Grant and others.—Order of special term affirmed; plaintiff must pay the costs of first action down to the entry of order, with \$10 costs of the motion. No costs of the appeal to be allowed to either party.

The French Commanders in Chief in the GENERAL PERSONER, THE NEW COMMANDE

CHIEF. This officer, to whom the command in chief of the French army in the Crimes has just been transferred, in consequence of the resignation of General Canrobert, is one of those African chiefs who have wen their way to high military rank by rather equivocal means. He acquired an infamous celebrity by the cruel exploit which he performed in the Dahr, in 1845, in suffocating 800 men, women and children of one of the Arab tribes, in a cave. We copy from the Pantheon Populaire, a well-edited Paris publication, the following rather spologetic account of this afair:

The Kantara, the title of which signifies a bridge, is a vast thicket which connects two rocky eminences situated on the borders of the Cued-Freschich. Here are the vost grottees called Dairr el Freschich. The Ouled Riahs fancied that they had placed in these caves, in full security, their wives, children and valuables. Pressed closely by Colonel Pelissier, who had arrived to undertake or razzis against the Beni-Zentes, and who was to be joined by Colonel 2a. Arnaud, who had taken the Eastern route, they themselves were compelled to crowd into these caveras for safety. Sixty of them posted themselves in advance to apprise the rest of the arrival of the French, and as soon as the latter were in sight the Kabyles coveraged. latter were in sight, the Kabyles commenced a well fire became so harrassing that a party of Arab goum, who followed the column, abandoned it in terror. After the first fire was exchanged, however, the Ouled Rhia warriors fled to rejoin their brethren in defence and in

martyrdom.

The cave had only two entrances, one above the other, to which an enclosed footpath led. A company of grenadiers received orders to follow this difficult route, and to arrive as soon as possible at the retreat of the Kabyles, but the latter had the advantage of firing

of grenadiers received orders to follow this difficult route, and to arrive as soon as possible at the retreat of the Kabyles, but the latter had the advantage of firing with a certainty of killing the men engaged in this species of ravine. It was found necessary to abandou the attack in front.

An investment of the place was then thought of. Famine would probably have compelled the Ouled Rhiss to submit, but Colonel Polissier was in a burry to join his colleague. On the other hand there were not troops sufficient to take up a permanent encampment on these mountains, where an insurrection might annihilate the column; in short a siege was not in conformity with the Colonel's instructions. He had directions, at any price, to destroy the predige attached to the retreats of the Kanara.

An infernal idea, borrowed unfortunately, either from our civil wars or from the wars of the Spaniards in America, had been indicated as an extreme measure by the Governor General. It was to terrify the Kabyles by threatening to suffocate them in their caves by fire. It was thought that in presence of such a menace all resistance would cease. After succeeding, though not without a good deal of difficulty, in placing himself in communication with the defenders of the cavera. Colonel Pelbsier throw out the threat suggested by Marahal Bugeaud. The Araba laughed at it, and one of the French flags of truce was even killed by them.

A commencement of the project was made, in the idea that their indifference only arose from the certainty which they entertained that the threat would not be put in execution. Hesps of dry wood and atraw were thrown from the tops of the Kantara in front of the caves. The Kabyles removed them, according as they were flung down, but the fire of the French the sum made, fire was at length thrown on the pile. As if it did not wish to associate teelf with the horrors of this haman butchery, it long refused to communicate itself to the combustubles after a 'while made a vast heap, to while him to the sum of the deal

sure themselves of the lact. It was still more appulling when the caverns were emptied of she corpses and booty which they contained. There were more than six hunared dead bodies in them. The greatest consternation pervaded the column; it is said, however, that the soldiers were not ashamed to profit by the spoils of the martyrs of Darh el Freschich. We attach no credit to the statement. However than may be, Colonie Pelissier has had fixed upon him by this deed a terrible name. It is certain, that in giving orders to smoke the caverns he was far stom expecting such a fearful result.

With an incredible degree of heroism, the Governor General took upon him, in the face of outraged public opinion, the responsibility of the command.

It should be added, that about a year after the occurrence above related, Colonel Pelissier signalized himself at Mostaganem by another feat of the same description, by cutting off the stream which supplied with water another tribe, who had taken refuge in some of the mountain caves. In the same vear, as a reward for these meritorious services he was made a general and commandant of the division of Mostaganem. In the autumn of 1852 we find him besieging Laghonat, in the Sahara of the province of Algers, which he stormed (December 2) with some loss. The flags taken at Laghonat by General Pelissier were deponated on the 30th of December, 1842, at the invalides. The General has been several time Governor-General ad interim of Algeria. He is from lifty to fifty-four years of age, of a harsh, violent and energetic character, and is generally detrated by the army. Such is the new chief whom Louis Napoleon has selected for the important and responsible post lately held by General Canrobert. The choice is, perhaps, a good one, under the circumstances.

GENERAL CANEGERET, THE OLD COMMANDED-IN GHIEF.

GENERAL CANEOBERT, THE OLD COMMANDER-IN CHIRP

Francois Canrobert was born in 1809, in the department of Lot, some leagues from the village where rat first saw the light. He entered the school of Saint Cyr in the month of November, 1826, and obtained the highest honors in that establishment. In 1828 he was appointed to the aub-lieutenancy of the 47th regiment of the line, and was made lieutenant in 1839. In 1835 he embarked for Africa, and arrived in the province of Oran; and in a short time accompanied the received to Muscara, where he first distinguishes hamself. By the part he took at the capture or Hemeen, the expeditions to Gheliff and Mina, revictualing of Lemoen, the battles of Sidi, Yacoub, Tafna, and Sikkak, Carrovert gained the rank of captain in 1837, and soon after the decoration of the Legion of Honor was conferred on him.

In October Captain Canrobert was incorporated into the 6th Battalion of Chasseura-a-pied. In this new campaign he signalized himself in the battles of Mouzaia and Gontas, as well as in the sanguinary struggle with the Bent-Massers. Having obtained the rank of Chef de-Batallon in the 15th Light Regiment on the 22d of May, 1842, he was placed in command of the 5th Battalion of the Chesseurs, which kept up the campaign on the banks of the Chetiff. He had been an officer of the Legion of Honor for two years, when Colonel St. Arnaud employed him against Bou Maza. Hight months of continual warfare were followed by the pacification of the country, and Canrobert obtained the rank of Colonel. After having commanded the 2d foreign regiment, on the 31st of March, 1848, and kept possession of Bathna. Colonel Carrobert surprised the enemy at the foot of the Dipbel Chelea, defeated them, and followed them closely to Kebeck, in the Amar-Kraddou, taking the Bey Ahmen prisoner. Returning the Brina, he took command of the regiment of the Zouaves at Aumale, and acted vigorously against the Kabyles and the tribes of Targara, which he brought into subjection. In recompense for his brave conduct at algeria, he was unominated Commander of the Legion of Honor, Dec. 11, 1849.

Having distinguished himself at its battle of Narah, he was elevated to the rank of General of Brigade on the 18th of January, 1850. He next took the command of a brigade of infantry, and was attached as aid decamp to the Frince President of the Republic. On the 18th of January, 1850, he was a spointed General of Division. Three months af he embarked for Africa, and arrived in the province of Oras; and in a short time accompanied the expedition to

In the town of Liberty, Texas, a fine of \$25 is impos upon every man who utters an oath in the presence of